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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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Record of the FAR EAST
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CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.
COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Sited in close proximity to the Harbour
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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Special arrangements for a long stay.
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Hongkong 9th May, 1907. 1374

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All that you need do to get prompt, cheerful attention is to press the night bell.
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"COTELLA" TENNIS SHIRTS.
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TENNIS BOOTS & SHOES.
\$5.00 TO \$12 PER PAIR.
WHITE FELT TENNIS HATS.
AYRES AND SLAZENGERS
1909 TENNIS BALLS.
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [a33]

TRADE MARK
The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
Franco-British Exhibition has been awarded to
**"WHITE HORSE"
WHISKY.**
To His MAJESTY
THE KING
By Royal
Appointment.
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Quality
the Secret of
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\$15 PER DOZ.
NOTE—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
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UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels
to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra
heavy/solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible
Pocket Plates best Whipeord Pockets, Six Chalk Cans, Superfine West of England Cloth,
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12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
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1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Bottle Cue Cement.
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2 Dozen Best White Chalk.
Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 nett.
Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiard
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [697-1]

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"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

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SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
PRINTING INK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1786.
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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [176]

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TELEPHONE, No. 696.

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TENNIS RACKETS,
BY
SLAZENGERS
FORRESTERS
AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS. [a32]

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IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [a35]

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1448]

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DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
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Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [37]

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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
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**AUTOMATIC BROWNING
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CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]
NEW CARTRIDGES.
By popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED
SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, 57 and
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and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1445]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

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String Band Plays during Dinner and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel
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Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.
[a42]
KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a233]

"KINGSLERE,"
PRIVATE HOTEL.
APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
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Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
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[a45]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone, No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]
ORIENTAL HOTEL
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No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Mrs. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.
A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel
Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort
to Residents and Tourists.
Table D'Hôte at Separate Tables.
MODERATE RATES.
Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.
For Particulars, apply to
M. MATTHAEY,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA).
MACAO.
THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous to
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (a.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.
[a196]
VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMKIN-CANTON.
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA," SHAMKIN.
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO.
MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUREPAIRE.
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SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.
REASONABLE RATES.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a1623]
HOTEL RIPOSO.
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THE attention of intending visitors to Eng-
land is courteously directed to the above
private Hotel, widely renowned for comfort,
and its excellent English catering and cooking.
It adjoins good Golf Links and overlooks Sea
on South and West. Climate sunny and
bracing. Terms from 8/- per day inclusive
Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson. [256]

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmante, La Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. H Specialties for the Skin are the study of lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents

FRENCH CONVENT.
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

More than ordinary interest was manifested in the annual distribution of prizes at the French Convent which took place yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was largely attended, there being present in addition to H.E. the Governor and Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., Sir George and Lady Errington, Admiral and Madame Herin, Lieut. Audouard, M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul, His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni, the French, Italian and Spanish fathers, as well as the Christian Brothers from St. Joseph's and many ladies. On entering the visitors noted the quaintly dressed Chinese children standing in a cloistered way, while in the schoolroom itself small European children claimed attention by their pretty dresses and bright faces. Part of the school-room was curtained off for the ceremony, and this was beautifully decorated.

When the gubernatorial party entered, the larger children sang the National Anthem, and afterwards gave the chorus "Over the Stars." Then Father de Maria, read the report of the Inspector of Schools.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni addressed the gathering. Speaking in English he said: "It is my first duty to express on behalf of the Reverend Mother Superior and Sisters of the Convent their sincere thanks to your Excellency for your kindness in consenting to preside at the distribution of prizes to the scholars attending this school. I have already had the pleasure of welcoming you at the opening of the Calvary, a work of charity, and now I am happy to see you here again for an educational purpose. Your Excellency's great personal interest in and keen appreciation of all that concerns education in Hongkong is a matter of such common knowledge in the colony that it is no surprise that despite the numerous calls on your time, you have been able to devote an afternoon to stimulate interest in this school. The report of the Inspector of Schools, which has just been read, is not quite so flattering as we would wish but the comments are capable of some explanation. The Reverend Mother tells me the teaching staff have taken the criticisms into their earnest consideration and hope that, with the addition in the personnel introduced since the last examination, greater efficiency will be secured. A factor which operated against better results last year is explained to me in the fact that the staff was numerically below that which could satisfactorily teach the number of children attending the school. Two teachers have since arrived and have taken up duties in the school. One of them has taken up the duties of head teacher. She is a French sister and has been in England for the required course of study, where she qualified and was granted the usual certificate. If there is anything in a name woman expect much from her, as her name Sophie, means wisdom, (laughter and applause). Her popularity in the school is demonstrated by a considerable increase in the number of scholars, the number having increased from sixty-five in 1908 to 85 in 1909. I regret to say that, owing to failing health, the Reverend Mother has been ordered home by her medical adviser. Wishing her a good passage and a speedy recovery, I hope that on her return she will find that the school is in the ranks with those classified in the first grade of the Government grant-in-aid schools. Again I have to thank Your Excellency and gentlemen for your kindness in being present to-day."

His Excellency then addressed the gathering. He said—My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, it is just about a year since I had the privilege of opening the daughter institution of this convent at the Happy Valley and I hope and believe that during the past year those destitute people who were welcomed by you in that home have found it a happy home in a happy valley. I took the occasion then to review briefly the objects and the scope of the work of the French Convent in Hongkong and for the benefit of those who may perhaps chance to read my words who are not entirely familiar with the work I will just tell you in a few brief words what this convent does. It receives Chinese foundlings to the number of some 1400 or 1500, and out of that number about half of them are restored to health and vigor who would otherwise in all probability have died in the streets. It receives about 100 Chinese adults in its hospital in addition to the large number of outpatients to whom medicine and treatment are supplied. Its doors are open to aged and destitute women, to children, who are blind or lame or destitute. They are received here and taken care of. It has about 170 little orphans who are maintained and educated within these walls. This is the charitable branch. To-day we are privileged to visit the educational side. In this building there is maintained a school for European children who number as we have just heard from his Lordship some 85 pupils which is an increase on which I may congratulate you of about thirty per cent. I am very glad also to congratulate you on the increase of your staff and sincerely hope with you, my lord, that you will earn next year the full grant in the higher grade of government schools (applause). We were all sorry to hear that the Reverend Mother Superior will be compelled for reasons of health to go home and I join with you in earnestly hoping that her health may be restored and that she may soon come back again to the work she has so successfully prosecuted for so many years. It was my pleasant task the evening before last to welcome Admiral Perrin and the officers of the French fleet. I took occasion then in responding to a toast to refer to the glorious annals of France and to the common ties which bind our two nations together. Among the deeds of heroism which the annals of France

can boast there is none greater than the silent devotion of those noble ladies who seek no public honours and are content to devote their lives day by day, year after year, to the unceasing task of cheering the lives of the destitute and ministering to the helpless and hopeless and teaching their pupils by example the high and noble standards of the Christian faith. The legions of France have marched under streaming banners and to the sound of martial music to many a glorious victory. Your banner is the sign of the Cross. Your music is the voice of gratitude of those whose sickness you have alleviated. Your victory and your reward is in the consciousness of work bravely done and bravely supported day after day and year after year. I spoke too of the ties which unite our nations together. There is no closer tie than the existence of this French Convent in the British Colony. These are the ties which bring us closer together and which teach us that there is no distinction of nationality in the common cause of humanity. (applause).

His Excellency then distributed the awards as follows:

INFANT CLASS.

Prizes for gentleness—Irene Le Carduner, Willie Lysaght; for smiling, Emile Landan, Julia M. Van Horpe; for readiness, Harry Landan, Bonny Galligan; for encouragement, Joe Cotton, Willie Ramsey; for writing, Bobby Reed, Kathleen Spencer; for politeness, Minnie Mc Gramp; for application, Patrick O'Brien; for sums, Rinaldo Danenberg; for reading, Maggie Lysaght and Rodie White; for writing, Alice Danenberg; sums, Abdool Ramjahn; encouragement, Bianca Danenberg; reading, Emile Boulter; application, Mabel Musso; reading, Dick Gegg; neatness, Julia Tavares; reading, Vera Davies; spelling, Mercia Danenberg; arithmetic, Charles Roselet; reading and arithmetic, Alida dos Remedios.

I. STANDARD A.

1st prize for reading, orthography, dictation, penmanship, politeness and order and 2nd for application, Gertrude Bouche; 1st for application and for dictation, orthography, arithmetic, penmanship and politeness, Andree Baudet; 2nd prize for reading and 3rd for penmanship, and orthography, Freida Davies; 3rd for reading and arithmetic, May Murray; 1st for arithmetic, 2nd for order, 3rd for dictation, Kartoon Ramjahn; 3rd for reading order and politeness, Firdos Ramjahn.

I. STANDARD B.

1st for dictation reading, orthography composition, geography, domestic economy, and 2nd for application and politeness, Polly Capell; 1st for Christian doctrine, application, politeness and penmanship and 2nd for orthography and geography Edward Pereira; 2nd for Christian doctrine, arithmetic and penmanship and 3rd for reading, dictation, domestic economy and application, John O'Brien; 2nd prize for reading, composition, domestic economy, needlework and politeness, Isabel Allen; 3rd for domestic economy, geography and Christian doctrine, Frank Dixon; 3rd for orthography and domestic economy, Bertie Simmons; 3rd for composition and penmanship, Eileen O'Sullivan; 3rd for arithmetic and needlework, Madeleine Trombetta; 3rd for Christian doctrine and geography, Sarah Cotton; 1st for order and 3rd for arithmetic Alice Kraentler.

II. STANDARD.

1st prize for geography, domestic economy, arithmetic and application, 2nd for penmanship, and 3rd for order, Fook Chi; 1st for Christian doctrine, composition and politeness, 2nd for geography and penmanship, Florence Simmons; 1st for reading and orthography, 2nd for composition, domestic economy and application, 3rd for Christian doctrine and geography, Carmen Marty; 1st for order and 2nd for dictation, reading and orthography, Christian doctrine and politeness, needlework and application, Elisabeth Bouche; 1st for penmanship and needlework, 2nd for arithmetic and order; 3rd for domestic economy and politeness, Zaitoon Ramjahn; 3rd for geography and arithmetic, Luck Koo.

III. STANDARD.

1st prize for Christian doctrine, 1st for grammar, and 2nd for domestic economy, Jeanne Jagorel; 1st for arithmetic and 1st for parsing, Marie Trombetta; 1st for geography, and 1st for application, Graziella Cuniac; 1st for domestic economy, and 2nd for composition, Mabel Cotton; 1st for reading and 1st for spelling, Dorothy Murray; 2nd for Christian doctrine and 2nd for arithmetic, Ade O'Brien.

IV. STANDARD.

1st for arithmetic, history, and hygiene, Germaine Brisson; 1st for Christian doctrine, geography, and spelling, Elfrida Dixon; 1st for reading, and penmanship and 2nd grammar, Bertha Sternberg; 1st for needlework and 2nd for spelling and penmanship, Louise Chapman.

V. STANDARD.

1st for composition, geography, history, application, Rosy Bonnas; 1st for Christian doctrine, arithmetic, parsing and analysis, neatness, Evelyn Roche; 1st for spelling and grammar, and 2nd for geography, Evelyn Van Langenberg; 1st for politeness and hygiene, and 2nd for history, Bertha Robertson; 1st for reading, and needlework, and 2nd Christian doctrine, Ely Osborne; 1st for drawing, and 2nd for arithmetic, and grammar, Mary Manuk.

VI. STANDARD.

1st for Christian doctrine, geography, reading, drawing and Zephy, parsing and analysis, 1st for orthography, and neatness, Maud White; 1st for grammar, needlework, and 2nd for history, composition, history, and politeness, and for orthography, Ida Tennant; 1st for arithmetic, and 2nd for geography, and drawing, Ripsey Manuk.

1st prize for French, Marie Trombetta; 2nd Jeanne Jagorel; 3rd Graziella Cuniac. Prizes were awarded to the following:—

Alice Kraentler, Madeleine Trombetta, Grace Murray, Maud White, Winnie White, Louise Chapman, Marie Bosario, Carmen Marty, Elisabeth Bouche, Andree Baudet, Vera Danenberg, Dorothy Murray, Dolly Capell, Freida Davies, Eileen O'Sullivan, Gertrude Bouche, Vera Davies, Olive Augustini, Kattie Gaertner, Sylvia Xavier.

MUSIC.

Prizes were awarded to Winnie McNeil, Evelyn Roche, Jeanne Jagorel, Winnie White, Ripsey Manuk, Jessie McNeil, Graziella Cuniac, Maud White, Sylvia Xavier, Marie Trombetta, Louise Chapman, Florence Simmons, Alice Kraentler, Madeleine Trombetta, Dorothy Murray, Mabel Cotton, Doris Wilks, Freida Davies and Ana Ito.

The programme which followed was very entertaining. There was a drama in four acts entitled "The Reverse of the Medal," in which the parts were taken by I. Tennant (Countess Erard), R. Bonnas (her daughter Isabel), B. Robertson (Mme. Morville the Governor), E. Roche (Philippe the maid), W. White (Ellen the housemaid), G. Murray (Mother Alarum the Farmer's wife), and M. White (Jane the shepherdess). Misses W. White, E. Roche, and J. Jagorel took part in the Bal Enfantin, while Misses W. McNeil, J. Jagorel, and J. McNeil gave the Mazurka des Trainaux. There were two action songs, a swing song, a French song, another chorus and a recitation, the effect of which was to give the visitors a very agreeable impression of the attainments of the young people under the charge of the Reverend Mother Superior and Sisters of the French Convent.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

March 18th.

HOW THE OPIUM LAW IS ENFORCED. It is an open secret that opium can be bought at almost any prepared opium shop in the City without the production of a license. After the talk about earnestness in putting the law down, this state of affairs is simply scandalous. Somebody is making a good "squeeze" in the opium business or there must be a sad lack of energy displayed by those entrusted with the duty of seeing that all the opium decrees are enforced. One wonders what the police are doing, as they have repeatedly received stringent orders to arrest and punish offenders.

Thence wooden licences were taken out by a few of the lower classes who obeyed the law of the land. The middle and upper classes are indulging in their daily smoke with impunity.

The public opium dens have been closed, it is true, but clandestine smoking of opium among all classes is still in full swing, and opium laws are ignored. What is the upholding of Opium conferences if the Chinese Authorities show such leniency in the application of the so-called stringent laws for the suppression of opium smoking?

BRAWL AT THE HO-KAN THEATRE.

During the performance on Wednesday evening it is reported that a party of petty officers tried to get into the theatre without ticket. A quarrel ensued which soon degenerated into a free fight. Pandemonium reigned for a while and the theatre was closed. Over 20 of the fighters were severely injured and during the panic that prevailed many of the crowd set for rapid exit received minor injury. Women were trod upon and their clothes torn. The Police were powerless and were the first clear out on finding that they were out-numbered. The theatre owners are reluctant to employ police guards to prevent disturbance at theatres here, as the latter usually advantage of the situation by filling the seats with their comrades and friends who naturally pay nothing to get in, at any rate to the theatre owners.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Minister Tai Hung Chi and the Cantonese officials in Peking have called on 72 Trades Guild and the Charitable Institutions here to inform them that there must be Government Bureau in Canton for supervising railway affairs and to persuade them to accept the situation. The telegram stated that this kind of supervision is exercised in all other countries.

This the shareholders of the Compagnie no doubt accept, on the condition however that the Bureau will not interfere with the work of the Company, as the merchants of the Railway Board of Directors appear to hate able to manage their own affairs, with the assistance of the officials. The Bureau's duty is to see that the merchants carry the undertaking according to the terms of the agreement, and also to give every assistance possible that may be required, for instance, the buying of land, furnishing grates, etc. It is evident that its functions it is restricted to such matters; if the Bureau is to be maintained, in no case will it be allowed to interfere with the management of the Company's affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulars have been distributed by Self-Government Society convening a meeting for the purposes of discussing the bawling subjects:—

1. To obtain evidence and get wises to prove the former Macao boundary.
 2. To discuss the situation of Chinese who are said to be ill-treated in Java.
- The Board of War in Peking has decided the local Authorities here to go into the question of the delimitation of Chinese waters and the Province of Kwangtung and to draw a map for same as soon as possible.
- Comm. Z. H. Volpicelli, Consul-General for Italy in South China, has arrived here will call on Admiral Li Tsun this afternoon to discuss some important matters.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Paris, February 12, 1909.

KING EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER.

For France the settlement of the Morocco Question, so far as Germany and herself are concerned, carries more weight than King Edward's visit to Berlin. It does not, however, follow that such a soothing and important event has escaped her notice. On the contrary, apart from the pleasure it has given the French to learn of the enthusiastic reception accorded to "Le Roi Edouard" and his charming Queen they view the visit as crowned with success in advance. That such a visit on the part of His Majesty was necessary in the cause of peace admits of no doubt. Equally gratifying is the fact that the visit of King Edward to Berlin has produced no ill-feeling in this country—which is also all for the perpetual maintenance of universal peace, of which the British Sovereign has proved himself to be so keen a promoter. The differences between Great Britain and Germany have greatly speaking, very little, or nothing to do with France. So long as the *Entente Cordiale* which King Edward and President Loubet found, remains intact the rest is but of secondary importance for the French. The late knowledge of King Edward by this time feel convinced that the improved and good relations between Great Britain and Germany so ably fostered by the "Royal Peacemaker" will not in any way prove detrimental to French interests. Nothing would give King Edward greater pleasure than if he could by his brilliant diplomacy—and there is no telling what he can do—bring about a rapprochement between Germany and France. Such a master piece would be the crowning *chef-d'œuvre* of his life-time—so huge a task requires time and tact, and is not a matter of impossibility.

THE MOROCCO SETTLEMENT.

The French are right in crediting King Edward with the amicable settlement of the Morocco question. There is no doubt His Majesty was largely instrumental in bringing about such a desired object. The fact that an agreement has been reached on all questions by Germany and France is extremely satisfactory. The agreement is the final result of old negotiations; had it been possible to bring them earlier to a successful conclusion the result would have been all the more welcome. The French are delighted at the removal of the stumbling block, and well they may be, for on more than one occasion it threatened to develop into a *casus belli*. That terrible spectre is now happily gone, and the era of Franco-German misunderstanding with regard to Morocco has closed for good. After negotiations which began as far back as the summer of 1907, but which were interrupted several times by moments of grave tension—such, for instance, as that which regard to the Casa Blanca deserts—the two countries have come to a frank and cordial agreement on the delicate matter. This declaration is all the better for being very simple. The two Governments assume each other that it is their intention not to infringe upon the integrity and independence of the Moroccan Empire; to safeguard freedom of trade; not to pursue or encroach upon—either in their favour or in favour of any Power whatever—an economic privilege. More especially France pledges herself not to hamper German commercial and industrial interests in Morocco, whilst Germany on her side pledges herself only to pursue economic interests and not to hamper the particular political interests of France in that volcanic country. Finally, both countries will seek to associate their people in the undertakings on which the latter may obtain contracts. Worth noting is the fact that the agreement was signed in Berlin a few minutes after the arrival of King Edward and his consort.

THE BROTHERS COQUELIN.

The death of Coquelin cadet coming so soon after that of his distinguished brother—in less than a fortnight—is particularly sad. However, very few, if any, expected he would survive the terrible shock considering his critical state of health. When Coquelin aine died the doctors dared not impart the sad news to his brother. On being finally told the truth, he rapidly wasted away and died. It was his death-blow. The sincere affection which existed between the two brothers has seldom been equalled; it was touching to the extreme. The majority of people will no doubt remember the pathetic manner in which Coquelin cadet disappeared from the stage. In October 1907, he was playing at the Comedie Francaise in "L'Amour Vain," when he was attacked by neurasthenia. It showed itself by his unwillingness, and finally his obstinate refusal to appear on the stage. A year ago his depression and melancholy had increased to such an extent that he was placed in charge of a well known doctor for treatment. Of late Coquelin cadet's health appeared to be greatly improving, and it was hoped he might recover, though he still showed a strong inclination to be visited by his old friends. Still he would recite monologues, and even looked forward to re-appearing on the stage. The death of his brother—who was seven years older than himself—brought about his sudden end. For his conduct during the Franco-Prussian War and the Siege of Paris, Coquelin cadet received the legion of honour. Like his brother, Coquelin cadet he was originally intended to follow his father's trade, that of a baker; but whereas the elder brother passed directly from the bakery to the Conservatoire, Coquelin cadet spent some time in the service of the Chemin de fer du Nord, or Northern Railway Company of France before entering M. Regnier's class in the school where French actors are trained. After three

years' study with Regnier Coquelin cadet carried off the first prize for comedy, and made a highly successful debut at the Odéon in the comic roles of various classic pieces. Then he entered the Comedie-Francaise in June 1868, where he played side by side with his brother whose reputation was by that time established. The younger brother had the misfortune to pass away in a private lunatic asylum at Suresnes, close to S. Cloud, wherein he had been an inmate for some time owing to his mind having given way.

CATULLE MENDES.

Tragedy succeeds tragedy with appalling rapidity in this unfortunate country. The French poetical world has lost one of her most brilliant sons by the terrible death of M. Catulle Mendès, whose body was found mutilated almost beyond recognition in a railway tunnel at St. Germain. Strange to say the famous poet, dramatist and prose writer always believed that he would meet with a horribly violent end. The only explanation for the cause of the accident is that having fallen asleep Coquelin cadet thought the train had arrived at the platform, and opening the door, fell out and was killed on the spot. M. Catulle Mendès was born in 1841 at Bordeaux and came to Paris at an early age. When only 18, he was editing a review, and before long one of his poems cost him a month's imprisonment at the hands of the authorities who have since become more accustomed to literary license. He began as a poet; an initiative poet, turning out verse which might be taken for that of Victor Hugo. He went on to novels and to perversely clever little stories, always graceful and delicately fashioned. The stage welcomed him as a librettist, while he was a critic as kindly as charming. In spite of his 69 years, M. Mendès was an ardent worker. As dramatic critic of "Le Journal" his ripe, scholarly style and his fund of anecdotes served to make him one of the most widely-read contributors of the Paris Press. He enjoyed the friendship of Victor Hugo, and was the esteemed collaborator of Sully-Prudhomme, Francois Coppée, and Theophile Gautier. A daughter of the latter became his first wife. M. Mendès's father was a Jew while his mother was Catholic. At the age of 21 he published his first volume of verse, called "Thimoléa," which was so wittily described by St. Beuve as "honey and poison." He shortly afterwards went to Germany as a student at the University of Heidelberg. In the course of music he was a fervid Wagnerian. The number of his works—poems, novels and plays—is unusually large, and bears the impress of a rare and diversified genius. At the moment of his tragic death he had completed a historical drama, "L'Impératrice," which was to have been produced shortly at the Théâtre Réjane. Another point in the character of M. Mendès was his duelling propensity. He frequently remarked to his friends that "when I think of my death, I have a vision before my eyes of a horrible end and I fancy I shall disappear in a catastrophe such as the burning of a theatre or a railway accident." After many years of successes it may be said of deceased that his work wanted but one element of distinction—that of mastering originality. The death of the unfortunate poet has made a great gap in all Parisian circles of men of letters. After Coquelin aine, followed his brother, then came the death of M. Catulle Mendès. Who is the next? Death has been extremely busy of late in France with its dreadful scythe, cutting down right and left the brightest flowers.

FRENCH TORPEDOES.

The *Edair* publishes some curious figures with regard to the construction of two torpedo boats, known as 225 and 226. The two vessels were constructed at Toulon, in the same yard, from the same conditions, and by the same personnel. Yet while number 225 cost 505,000 francs, the other cost 526,000 francs! Natural explanations are called for, but such as are furnished are far from satisfactory. Thus the motor of the 225 cost 90,000 francs, while that of the 226 was put down as costing 150,000 francs; the two motors, however, are identical. The director of naval construction in his report says:—"An occult method of book-keeping has been presented for the torpedo boats 225 and 226: this manner of proceeding is inadmissible." M. Picard, the new Minister of Marine, who succeeded M. Thompson, insists on knowing why 21,000 francs has thus been wasted, particularly as he has discovered fifteen or sixteen analogous cases. The irregularities in the accounts of the Department of the French Admiralty, which have their origin in the attempt to conceal the waste of public funds, as revived by the difference in cost of these two boats, were already denounced in the Senate in 1907. M. Picard is more than ever determined to go through with his plan of reorganisation of the Naval Accounts Department and work in the arsenal. The scheme will, when finished, be submitted to the Council of Ministers, and then laid before Parliament.

A REMARKABLE RIDE.

The French army counts some brilliant men in its midst. In company of a corporal and two troopers, Capt. Audibert, a member of the general staff has just accomplished a remarkable ride. The four men rode 190 kilometres or 119 miles in 55 hours in arctic-weather. The snow in some places was 10 to 12 inches deep. In spite of this, the riders returned to Rheims in perfect condition.

PRINCESS PATRICIA.

THE REMOVED BETROTHAL TO THE COUNT OF TURIN.

The Naples journal *Mattino* states that Princess Patricia of Connaught, who, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, is now at Naples, proceeds to Egypt shortly to meet the Count of Turin on returning from his hunting expedition in America. The *Mattino* adds that a marriage between the Princess and the Count is now certain, as the objections of the English royal family to the match, due to the projected Abruzzi-Elkins alliance, have been removed.

DOCTOR ADVISED
USE OF CUTICURA

Patient's Arms and Hands in Fearful State—Burning and Itching Very Unbearable—No Rest Night or Day—Five Months of Intense Torture.

HOPELESS CASE OF
ECZEMA SOON CURED

"Six months ago I used some green dye, and I think some of it must have got into a small cut on my right hand. Soon it began to suffer intense pain, first in my right arm and then in my left. I tried several remedies, which only aggravated the case, and I decided to consult a doctor. He said I was suffering from eczema, and that the time the arms were swollen and in a fearful state; in fact, so bad that I was rendered almost helpless. Needless to say, I obtained no rest night or day. The burning and itching were unbearable. I followed the doctor's directions, but obtained only temporary relief, and the eruption extended from the shoulders to the finger-tips. I felt quite hopeless, and regarded everything with very little faith. However, acting on the doctor's advice, I started using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. I am pleased to say instant beneficial results were forthcoming, and within a few days of the Cuticura Remedies I was free from the intense pain after five months of torture. Mrs. Florence Whittingham, 75, Oakfield Street, 10, Elmwood Rd., Plymouth, Devon, Nov. 13, 1907."

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis, the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in dandruff; the facial disfigurement, as in acne—all demand remedies of extraordinary nature to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such standards proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient to cure. Send to nearest druggist for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Principal Office: Cuticura Remedies Co., 155 N. Broadway, New York, U.S.A. Agents: Singapore, Singapore Dispensary, Ltd.; Penang, Penang Dispensary, Ltd.; Hong Kong, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Shanghai, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Canton, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Peking, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Tientsin, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Hankow, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Harbin, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Manchuria, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Korea, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Japan, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; India, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Ceylon, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Australia, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; New Zealand, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; South Africa, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; Canada, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.; United States, Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Ltd.

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PROPOSED ABOLITION OF WORK-
HOUSES IN ENGLAND.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress was issued last month. It is a volume of 1,250 pages, and contains a majority report of 640 pages signed by 14 out of the 18 Commissioners; some memoranda of reservations on particular points by five Commissioners who have signed the majority report; and a separate minority report by four Commissioners who have not signed the majority report. It is expected that the evidence, including the reports of special investigators will occupy upwards of 40 volumes and 40,000 pages. The majority report is divided into nine parts, dealing not only with the existing Poor Law system—which is stated to be in a state of criticism—but with unemployment, charity, and the reorganization of voluntary effort, invalidity, insurance, and miscellaneous subjects. There are, in all, over 250 recommendations. The root idea of the recommendations in respect of the administration of the reformed Poor Law is the transfer of the functions of boards of guardians to a new local authority, called the Public Assistance Authority, which is to be a statutory committee of the county or county borough council. This proposal is supported by a severe indictment of mismanagement and abuses under the existing Poor Law system. The Commission's proposals involve the abolition of the general workhouse and other sweeping changes. The subject of distress due to unemployment is very fully discussed, and various preventive measures are suggested. The minority report, which is signed by Preliminary Russell Wakefield, Mr. F. Chandler, Mr. G. Lansbury, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, presents a scheme of reform which would break up the Poor Law, abolish boards of guardians, and transfer their duties to existing committees of county and county borough councils. Both reports agree to abolish the general workhouses; to abolish the boards of guardians; to give separate treatment to the aged, the weak, the able-bodied unemployed, and the lazier; to detain the vagrants in colonies; to institute labour exchanges; to discourage or prevent boy labour.

The majority recommend insurance against unemployment and invalidity, the repeal of the Unemployed Act of 1905, and the abolition of distress committees. The minority recommend a national Labour Minister to organize the national labour market, the continuation of the process begun under the Unemployed Act, and a Government subvention to the trade unions instead of insurance against unemployment. The majority would disfranchise all who receive relief, other than medical, for more than three months; the minority would permit them to retain the franchise. Both condemn relief given by shelters or food distribution.

Throughout the report an appeal is made to the well-to-do to co-operate by personal service in the relief of the poor and especially to set the poor a good example. Increasing extravagance in dress, the craving for amusement, and the subordination to frivolity of the serious side of life are stated to be habits responsible for much pauperism and distress. If reform in these directions is to be effective "the lead and example should come from above."

Evidence is given to show that the city-bred population is degenerate and that the unemployed are usually from the city-bred class and not from the country. A curious fact is that Mr. Charles Booth, the well-known authority upon the social conditions of London, has signed neither report. The majority report is signed by the following: some of whom add conditional memoranda:—Lord George Hamilton; Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross; Sir H. A. Robinson, Irish Lord of the Government Board; Sir S. B. Provis, English Lord of the Government Board; Mr. F. H. Benthall, Bradford Guardians; Dr. A. H. Downes, Poor Law Medical Inspector; Mr. T. G. Gardiner; Mr. C. S. Loch, Secretary, Charity Organisation Society; Mr. J. P. MacDonnell, Scottish Lord of the Government Board; Mr. T. T. Munro, Rev. W. R. Phelps, Oriel College, Oxford; Mr. W. Smart, Professor of Economy, Glasgow; Mr. Bernard Bosanquet; and Miss Octavia Hill.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at the Rooms of the JOCKEY CLUB, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, at 5 P.M.

C. G. MACKIE,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [492]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue—\$100 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1909, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

33	358	763	1190	1492
47	374	847	1210	1526
50	392	858	1218	1540
72	463	865	1220	1549
102	465	1009	1225	1557
112	573	1029	1243	1595
152	588	1040	1261	1652
167	594	1066	1280	1735
181	664	1087	1281	1826
182	685	1091	1291	1913
246	706	1099	1337	1927
254	721	1152	1346	1934
311	726	1164	1356	1963

and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, in Exchange for Surrender of same.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [493]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK HOUSE IN STEWART TERRACE, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [494]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Mortgagees the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, and known as No. 19, JERVOIS STREET (MARINE LOT No. 6A) will be offered for Sale by MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 12 o'clock (NOON).

For particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneer or to Mr. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor, 54, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [495]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" ... On 26th April.

For Freight and further information apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909. [496]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitomes of the Week's News.
Leading Articles:
Reform by Revolution.
The Navy Estimates.
Opium Questions in Hongkong and Singapore.
Coming World's Fair at Seattle.
Random Reflections.
Hongkong News.
Sanitary Board.
Hongkong University Scheme.
A Rogue and Vagabond.
The Macao Boundary.
A Reckless Gunner.
Bravery of a Merchant Officer.
Alleged Embezzlement.
New Barrister.
The Betting Wars.—Banquet to the Officers at the Hongkong Club.
Supreme Court.
Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.
Company Meetings.
George Fenwick and Company.
Suey Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.
Dividends.
Motor Lighter for the Standard Oil Co.
Correspondence:
Chinese University Education.
Fair Sports: Pot Hunting.
Hongkong Repatta.
Japan Notes.
Allegations Against Missionaries in Korea.
Tragedy at Kowloon.
Typhoon of 1908.—Vandalia-Cranley Collision.
Settlement Extension at Shanghai—Sugar Refining in the Far East.
Local Sport.
Hongkong Football Challenge Shield.
Kowloon B. J. Green Club.
Mr. Gromerz Promoted.
Review.
Chinese Taxi-Cab.
Far Eastern Telegrams.
Canton News.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
British School at Tientsin.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS, TOWELS, &c., &c., &c., (due to arrive here per S.S. "TYDEUS" on the 25th instant.)

MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 30th and 31st March, 1909, commencing each day at 2 P.M.,

A FINE COLLECTION OF

HIGH-CLASS IRISH GOODS.

COMPRISING—IRISH LINEN DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with SERVETTES to match, IRISH LINEN TRAY CLOTHS, TOWEL SETS, SUPPER CLOTHS, Lady's and Gents' IRISH LINEN HEMSTITCHED and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, FINE TURKISH TOWELS, ALL LINEN TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, BATH SHEETS, IRISH TEA and GLASS CLOTHS, FINE (White and Cream) LACE CURTAINS, a fine assortment of UNDERSKIRTS and SKIRTS, WHITE SATIN QUILTS, Five o'clock TEA CLOTHS, IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS and TOP SHEETS, SILK MOIRETE UNDERSKIRTS, LONGCLOTH NIGHTDRESSES, NAINSOOK CAMISOLES, CHIMES, ALL LINEN BED TICKS, PJAMA SUITS, TEA COSY, CUSHION COVERS, LINEN EMBROIDERED PILLOW CASES, PYRENEES JACKET, FLANNELETTE NIGHTDRESSES and GOWNS, SHEETS, ROBES, &c., &c., &c.

A small quantity of FANCY TWEEDS, SERGES, &c., in Suit Lengths. (A few lots of Yamatoya (Japanese) CREPE SHIRTS will also be put up for sale.) The above Goods will be on View from MONDAY, the 29th instant, when catalogues may be had on application.

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLERBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KANAGAWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [491]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG REGATTA.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 20TH MARCH.

Under the Patronage of their Excellencies Sir FREDERICK LEBGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir EDWARD LAMETON, K.C.B., M.N., Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.

THE RACING commences at NOON, and continues until 5 P.M., the Senior Pairs Race being rowed at 1 P.M. after which Tiffin will be served on board the Flagship.

The Band of the Buffs will render selections during the afternoon.

YACHT RACES and a MOTOR-BOAT RACE will take place also.

After the last race, Mrs. BASIL TAYLOR has kindly consented to present the Prizes.

The Committee request the pleasure of the presence of the Ladies of Hongkong.

Launches will leave Blake Pier for the Flagship at 11.30 A.M. and at frequent intervals until 2.30 P.M. returning after the last race.

Tickets for the Flagship and Tiffin may be obtained from Lieut. Colonel CHAPMAN and the undersigned, or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, price Flagship \$1.00, Tiffin \$1.25. It is requested that early application may be made for the latter, to ensure the necessary accommodation.

Launches following the races must keep stern of the Empire's launch in order not to interfere with competing crews.

HEDLEY G. WHITE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909. [465]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

No. 6 OF 1909.

RE D. R. CAPTAIN TRADING AS D. R. CAPTAIN & CO.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Goodwill and Stock-in-Trade of the above named Debtor carrying on business at No. 25, Hollywood Road, Victoria, Hongkong as a Wine and Provision Merchant.

Persons desiring to tender are requested to attend at the Office of the Official Receiver on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March at 10.30 A.M. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1909.

G. H. WAKEMAN,

Official Receiver.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, a well-established Firm trading in Human Hair, beg to inform the Public that we have now Opened an Office in Hongkong at 127, Des Voeux Road, (first floor). Hitherto our Business has been carried on at Ka Yung Chou and Canton, but in the interest of our Patrons, and in order to make ourselves more widely known to prospective purchasers in this part of China we have thought it advisable to open the above Office for the Transaction of our Hongkong Business.

We also desire to make known that the Goods supplied by us are of the best quality procurable and are subjected to a special process of cleaning and drying known only to ourselves.

To prevent imitation and fraud we have adopted a special TRADE MARK an illustration of which appears beneath.

LUN CHEONG

& Co.,

127, Des Voeux Rd.

(first floor)

Hongkong.

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TO LET

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, A PORTION OF MARINE LOT No. 235 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Apply to—

ALIC FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED, No. 7, Caine Road, Electric Light and Fans, from 1st of June for 7 months.

For further particulars apply to—

BUMANN & BERBLINGER,

15 & 17, Connaught Road,

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [403]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—

Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,

No. 5, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply—

CHATER & MODY,

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"BRANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAB & Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.

Apply—

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [219]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

FEESIDE No. 71, Peak Unfurnished from 1st May, 1909.

A 6-ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or unfurnished at the Peak.

GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, ram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for months from 5th May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, 1000 ft. alt., from 1st April to end of June, 1909.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

BELILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, OMISION ROAD.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,

Hongkong, 22th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. BREWSTER, TOMES & Co.), Rents Low.

Apply to—

THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,

Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

TO LET.

ODOWNS, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

DWELON MARINE LOT 48, Yamnati, Area 55,200 square feet and with 255 feet Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

TO LET.

NO. 3 & 5, LYBEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—

LEO D'ALMADA & CASTRO,

No. 10, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [212]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road.

Apply to—

HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

Apply to—

OWENS in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Voeux Road next to HONGKONG HOTEL.

Apply to—

FIS in MOORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [97]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. MACDONNELL ROAD, from 22nd, for six months.

Apply to—

FRED. J. HALTON,

Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [468]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MAEDONIA	Noon, 20th March	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP	MAEDONIA	March	Advertisement
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT	MAEDONIA	About 24th March	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA	MAEDONIA	About 27th March	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	MAEDONIA	March	Passage
SHANGHAI	MAEDONIA	About 1st April	Freight and Passage

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 20th March, 4 P.M.
AMOI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 20th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 21st March, 11 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd March, Noon
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLEI"	On 23rd March, 9 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 23rd March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 25th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 28th March, 11 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 30th March, 3 P.M.

MAVILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES: Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS (TWIN SCREW) and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE: "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN" leaving every Thursday and Sunday, have excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FARE INCLUDING WINES \$40 SINGLE and \$70 RETURN.

These Ships Take Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze & North China Ports.

Telephone 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
FORMOSA
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, AMOI, & AMOI.	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st March, at 10 A.M.
* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th March, at 8 A.M.
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.	"JOHSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th March, at 9 A.M.
* ANPING VIA SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW.	"SHOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 31st March, at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Wednesday, 24th March, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	Friday, 26th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th March, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 27th March, Noon
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 2nd April, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occupying 24 Days.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 21st March, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
"HAIYAN"	SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 26th March, at Noon.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
S.S. BRISGAVIA	23rd March	
S.S. BELGAVIA	31st March	
S.S. SILEZIA	15th April	
S.S. SCANDIA	27th April	
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	10th May	
S.S. SEGOVIA	17th May	
S.S. ISTRIA	29th May	

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSHILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"OATHAY"	On 24th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PEKING"	On 28th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CANTON"	Middle of April.

For Further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED
FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

MIYASAKI MARU (Capt. W. THOMPSON) About Wed. 7th April.

KITANO MARU (Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE) About Wed. 5th May.

HIRANO MARU (Capt. F. F. COLE) About Wed. 2nd June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	INABA MARU	6189	WED'DAY, 31st March at Daylight
POBENANG, HITACHI MARU	HITACHI MARU	6715	WED'DAY, 14th April, at Daylight
SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YAMAGUCHI	SHINANO MARU	5398	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon
SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YAMAGUCHI	TANGO MARU	7463	TUESDAY, 15th April, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU	5076	FRIDAY, 16th April, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 14th May, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU	6169	SUNDAY, 21st March, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YAMAGUCHI	TAKASAKI MARU	4370	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YAMAGUCHI	WAKAMATSU MARU	4421	MONDAY, 5th April, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YAMAGUCHI	YAMAWATA MARU	3817	WED'DAY, 14th April, at Daylight

* Omitting Yokohama.

* Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

* Through Passengers Tickets issued to all Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For Further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 20th Mar., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Bodger	Manila	On 27th Mar., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 8th March, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC. VIA JAPAN PORTS, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail April 14th, 1909.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000 "	June — 1909.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5080 "	August — 1909.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 "	October — 1909.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN
CHINA AND EUROPE VIA DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE—Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changchun (Kwanchengtu), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES: RYOKUN LINE—For Ryokun (Port Arthur), 2 hours from Dairen.

YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 3 hours from Tashihohiao Junction.

FUSHUN LINE—For the famous Fushun Collieries from Suchiatun Junction.

ANTUNG-HAIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Kobe Maru" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

RAILWAY HOTELS—"YAMATO" HOTEL (Tel. Add. "YAMATO").

At DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (KWANCHENGZU), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKETS AGENTS in the FAR EAST and EUROPE: Messrs THOS. COOK & SON and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COLLIERIES—Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yingkou, &c. Fresh stock always on hand.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Tel. Add. "MANTETSU." Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. AI, and Lieber's.

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THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

Passage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

Japan Office: 14, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

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LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE



Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.



WRIGHT AND GREIG'S "PREMIER" SCOTCH WHISKY.

Distilled from the best Barley grown in Scotland.

The quality of this fine Whisky is maintained ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM AT ALL TIMES.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd., Dallas Dhu Distillery, Forres, ELOINSHIRE.

Head Office—64 WATERLOO STREET, GLASGOW.

By Appointment to H.M. the King.

BOVRIL

is ALL beef—prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, so strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALDERON, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

SOME FORECASTS.

One can usually glean a few ideas as to summer fashions from those prepared for the Riviera. Like advanced programmes, these are "subject to alterations"; but still, they show which way the wind blows, and as such are valuable hints. It will probably be another "white summer," the rage for lingerie frocks not yet having exhausted itself. This no one will regret; the dresses in question are among the prettiest of recent years, and the princess style has given them additional distinction. Broderie Anglaise will reign as before, striking the happy medium between simplicity and elaboration, since it is not so frail as lace and not so plain as unadorned material.

PROBABLE COLOURS.

The late spring and early summer will almost certainly see a strong preference for that large range of colours which border on rose and copper, but are much more subdued. These curious and very beautiful shades are the reward of our increased knowledge of and liking for Oriental embroideries, until the Japanese and Chinese robes were utilized for opera-cloaks a couple of years ago we seldom saw anything approaching their wonderful tints in ordinary materials. Now one can obtain anything, from mercerized muslin at six-pence a yard, in the beautiful half-tones. In combining these successfully there is an art so great that it can even sometimes make up for an ill-made dress.

SPRING HATS.

Whether that remarkably hardy freak, the Merry Widow hat, survives the repeated rumours of its death or not, and they are as frequent as conjectures of Royal engagements, is a question which is not to be decided until spring. To be very up-to-date in headgear means to wear a curious arrangement rather like a deep saucer upside down, with a long brim bent closely down over the face, too. A twist of velvet over the saucer and the brim meet, with some burst of horizontal feathers or foot-long ostrich feathers on one side, so sudden that it positively makes one's heart beat to catch sight of it unprepared, forms the trimming. The material may be very good straw, or finely tucked silk (an unprecedented twist-trap, this). It is, of course, merely the translation of the present mammoth helmets into spring materials; but, robbed of their fustiany softness, they look something like discarded pans in which economical birds have built rather wayward nests.

DEVICES AGAINST WEATHER.

Too long have women suffered the pangs of the superior male! He accuses us of taking more thought for our clothes in a week than he does in a year; and he puts it down to vanity. The first part of this proposition is uncertain in the highest degree; and the reason for the second is easily discoverable. Kautipus was the other day wrapped in a man's coat for an unexpected motor-ride. It was not his motor-coat, only his shower-proof overcoat. It took Kautipus the whole length of the ride to discover the possibilities of that coat. The wide cuffs were provided with fastenings which closed tightly round the wrist, preventing all cold air from wandering up the arm. Inside the collar was a wondrous puny of tabs, allowing for every possible kind of semi, semi-demi, or entire closing. The pockets also had fastenings. There were tabs to hold the coat flat together when it was worn, unbuttoned. It had invisible pockets. And so on. No wonder men can afford to wear an air of superiority when their garments are so wonderfully devised! But the up-to-date woman, who has demystified that she also shall have furnished, dits with demystified, is also setting to work on her clothes, and they really are becoming simpler and more practical. Various combinations of garments, gaiters and knickerbockers in one, petticoats and corsets, &c., make outdoor pursuits more comfortable to the active woman, and such devices as detachable linings to motor coats, and changeable petticoat trills and sunshade covers are also great conveniences. But good dressmakers still revel in hooks and eyes to an unconquerable extent; fifty hooks and eyes for the simplest of things, and a pocket-hole is quite a moderate allowance. No wonder women have to think of their clothes!

THE IMPORTANT EXTRAS.

The stockings of dress are very important, but they are more valuable than ever this year. The new embroidered stockings provide a charming means of renovating old frocks, since all they require is that the gown beneath shall be of simple cut, and rather close-fitting. For day wear, light frocks, they are made in embroidered linen or muslin, grape-de-chine, or silk; for evening, in jet, sequined, or other embroidery on various nets. Crossing the shoulders in bands, they outline the yoke squarely, the falling in a broad plastron back and front almost to the hem. They afford ample scope to the home embroiderer, and their main idea can be adapted in a hundred ways. It is a good idea to edge them with a band of plain silk in a slightly deeper tone. They must not, of course, have any fulness, and must be very slightly shaped to indicate the waist.

SOME Dainty EXTRAS.

To wear with these there are high shoes, with long, close-fitting sleeves, on sale ready-made. In various laces and nets these are useful little garments, and come in under many of the pin-frocks now so popular. They still have very high collars, with outstanding frills at the top, and the collars must still fit very closely. Another convenient extra is the crêpe or silk scarf, fringed with silk, and capable of being draped about the neck or worn in a number of ways, all dominated by the same idea. Now is the time for owners of old Indian and Chinese shawls to show their possession to the greatest advantage.

NET AND Tulle DE LUXE.

Silver and gold nets are now being largely used, not only for afternoon and evening gowns of a ceremonious character, but on quite simply shaped blouses. Smart luncheon slips are made in the finest gold or silver net, tucked over a chiffon lining. Others show some wonderful combinations of gold and red, silver and black; silver and blue, or gold and green, are extraordinarily effective, and the auxiliary colour should be only slightly emphasized in a tiny bow or piping; otherwise it will look overdone.

BREAKFAST FROCKS A LA FRANÇAISE.

Charming lingerie morning gowns are making their way among us, although we have for many years refused to follow the example of France in this matter; perhaps because most of the designs offered here have been "dressing-gowns," and the Englishwoman has a horror of appearing slovenly. But it seems likely that the pretty compromises now attainable may work a change. The skirt is closed, the gown being slipped over the head. The bodice-part is snugly trimmed with broderie, the elbow sleeves are tied in at the wrist with ribbon. Nothing could be simpler nor daintier. The skirt is merely finished with two or three broad tucks. X and Z, in the Globe.

ADVENTURES AND PERILS OF A MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

Immense sums are collected every year for the maintenance of religious enterprises abroad, but only those who are keenly interested in missionary work have anything more than a very hazy idea of the results that follow the expenditure of the money.

Of the strenuous labour, the perils of flood and fire and sword, the daily hardships that go hand-in-hand with stimulating, romantic—of all these inspiring things that lie hidden behind the formidable figures of the missionary balancesheets of his country—the average citizen has perhaps no adequate idea at all.

Dr. T. L. Pennell's record of sixteen years' close intercourse with the natives of the Indian murches provides us with a brilliant example of what can be done (and of what is being done) in nearly all the dark quarters of the world) by one resolute man who is fired with the spirit that animated the early disciples.

His book—"Among the Will Tribes of the Afghan Frontier" (Seeley and Co., 15s. net)—will be eagerly read by those who are interested in mission work, and it can be warmly commended, too, to those who merely delight in narratives of travel and adventure.

"I HAD TO KILL HIM WHILE HE SLEPT," says Dr. Pennell. "I came to a village across the border rather late at night. The chief, under whose protection I placed myself, took to the precaution of putting my bed in the centre of six of his retainers, fully armed, in a circle round me, one or two of whom were to keep watch in turns."

"I had had a hard day's work, and was soon sound asleep, and this was my safety: because I was told in the morning that some of the more fanatical spirits had wanted to kill me in the night, but the others said, 'See, he has trusted himself entirely to our protection, and because he has trusted us he is sleeping so soundly; therefore no harm can be done to him in our village.'"

Dr. Pennell points for us a curious picture of Afghan life and character.

"On one occasion I was seated with some Afghans in a house in the village of Peshawar, in the Kurram Valley. Most of the houses were on either side of one long street running of the village, and I noticed that some little doors had been made from house to house all down the street, and on inquiring the object of this I was told that some time before a great faction fight had been carried on."

"One side of the street was in one faction, and the other side in the other faction, and they were always in ambush to fire at each other across the street."

"The only way to get to the village supply of water was to go from house down to the bottom of the street, and in order to do this without exposure doors had been made, while by common consent they had agreed not to shoot while getting their supplies from the stream at the bottom."

"My host went on to show me sundry holes in his door and in the wooden panels of the windows, which the bullets of his neighbours across the street had penetrated, and said, 'I was behind that hole in the door there that my uncle was shot, that hole in the window was made by the bullet which killed my brother.'"

"KILLING A HOLY MAN TO GET A SAIK."

"Pointing to another Afghan who had come into the room and seated himself on the bed, he said, 'That is the man who shot my brother.'"

"On my remarking upon the peace and good will apparent at the present time he said, 'Yes, we are good friends now, because the debt is even on both sides. I have killed the same number of his family.'"

"All Afghans are fanatically jealous in the pursuit of their religion, and their zeal is sometimes as dangerous to co-religionists as it is to the Christian Evangelist."

"It is related of a certain section of the Afridis that having been taunted by another tribe for not possessing a shrine of any holy man, they enticed a certain renegade eyid to visit their country, and at once despatched and buried him, and boast to this day of their assiduity in worshipping at his sepulchre."

"It seems to be a favourite pursuit of the Mullahs to hold up to ridicule inexperienced (Christian) missionaries. And young missionaries are at a serious disadvantage in controversy, for Eastern ideas are cast in such a very different mould from Western."

WHAT THE MULLAH SAID.

Here is what happened to Dr. Pennell himself when he was once dragged into a discussion with a Mullah of great local reputation. This Mullah desired to make a display of his own dialectic skill:

"I do not suppose these *padres* know much, but we will see. He then turned to me and said: 'Can you tell me the colour of faith?'"

Rather puzzled by the question, I asked what he meant. He said: 'Why, is it white, or green, or red, or what colour?'"

"I replied that as an abstract idea it did not possess the quality of colour."

"Mullah: 'Then can you tell me what shape it is? Is it round or square or what?'" only an abstract quality."

"Mullah: 'It is evident that he does not know much about theology, seeing he cannot answer such simple questions as the colour and shape of faith.'"

"At this time I did not know that the Mohammedans ascribed such concrete qualities to abstract religious ideas."

"Mullah: 'Do you know anything about astronomy?'"

"I thought that here, at least, my knowledge might not be far inferior to that of this Mullah, and said:—"

"Yes, I think I can answer any question on that subject."

"Mullah: 'Tell me, then, what becomes of the sun when it sinks below the horizon every evening?'"

"I then proceeded to a simple and lucid explanation as I could of the revolution of the earth on its axis, but could see from the looks and ejaculations of the audience that they thought the idea rather a mad one. The Mullah himself made no effort to conceal his contempt, and said, 'That, then, is all you know about it?'"

"A little nettled I said, 'Well, what explanation do you give?'"

"We all know that the fires of hell are under the earth. The sun passes down there every night, and therefore comes up blazing hot in the morning."

"I rather had my breath taken away by his explanation, which met with ejaculations of approbation from the men around me, and I hesitantly asked the Mullah if he could explain the same."

"Mullah (turning to the people): 'It is evident that I shall have to teach him everything from the beginning.'"

"To me. It is in the spring that the devil makes up his fires, and piles on the firewood."

Therefore, the fires get very hot in the summer, and cool down later on. That is why the summer sun is so hot."

"Needless to say, the explanations of the Mullah appeared to the audience as rational and lucid as mine were far-fetched and incomprehensible."

BOYS WITH REVOLVERS IN SCHOOL.

A great deal of educational work is undertaken by missionaries like Dr. Pennell, much of it among very unpromising material.

Once a Government civilian wrote asking me to take a young ward of court into my house. The account of him was not promising, as, though only sixteen, he had been turned out of two schools."

"His family was of noble Afghan descent, but had been bereft of most of its male members, owing to the wretched feuds; and this boy was now the head of the family."

"Hoping to be able yet to save him and to make him a power for good instead of for evil, as he must by his position become one or the other, I consented, and a day was appointed for his admission. The day passed, but the boy did not appear."

"I then got a letter from the officer responsible for him, saying that, as he had just murdered his younger brother, the hope of his schooling must be abandoned."

"Some of the masters of the fifth Government primary schools in the more remote parts had very unenviable lives, especially if they happened to be Hindus. Their pupils often defy their authority, and they are afraid to chastise them."

"I have myself seen a boy allowed to sit in class with a loaded revolver in his belt. The unwillingness of the master to enforce his authority is excusable."

TERROUR IN THE SCHOOLMASTER.

"On another occasion I came upon a poor Hindu schoolmaster in a certain village who was about to send in his resignation. He had punished a boy for playing strunt, and the father had just been round with a loaded rifle and dared him to touch his son again."

"In Afghanistan the woman labour under this hardship, 'that the men are nearly all cruel and jealous to a degree in their disposition, and among the lower sections of the community the severe conditions of life compel the woman to labour very hard and continuously.'"

"The wife has to grind the corn, fetch the water, cook the food, tend the children, keep the house clean—in fact, do everything except shopping."

"The husband will not only buy the articles of food required for the daily household consumption, but he will buy her dresses too—or, at least, the material for them—and the lady must be content with his selection and make up her dresses at home with what her lord is pleased to bring."

"Every year in the mission hospital we get a number of cases many more women than men, where the sufferer has had the nose cut off by a clean cut with a knife, which sometimes cuts away a portion of the upper lip as well."

"This being a very old mutilation in India, the people centuries ago elaborated an operation for the removal of the deformity, whereby a portion of the skin is brought down from the forehead and stitched on in the raw surface where the nose had been cut off, and we still use this operation, with certain modifications."

"Two years ago a forbidding-looking Afghan brought down his wife to the Bannu Mission Hospital. In a fit of jealousy he had cut off her nose. When he reflected in a cooler moment that he had paid a good sum for her, and had only injured his own property and his domestic happiness, he was sorry for it, and brought her to us to restore her pristine beauty."

BEAUTY TREATMENT FOR AFGHANS.

"She had a low forehead, unsuitable for the usual operation, so I said to the husband that I did not think the result of the operation would be very satisfactory, but if he would pay the price I would purchase him an artificial nose from England, which, if it did not make her as handsome as before, would at any rate conceal the deformity."

"How much will it cost?" said the Afghan.

"About thirty rupees."

"There was a silence; he was evidently racked by conflicting sentiments."

"Well, my man, what are you thinking about? Will you have it or no?"

"I was thinking this, sir," he replied: "You say it costs thirty rupees, and I could get a new wife for eighty rupees."

"And this was said before the poor woman herself, without anything to show that he had said anything out of the common! I am glad to say, however, that he ultimately decided to have the original wife patched up, and paid the money."

"In a case where I procured a false nose for a man the shop in England sent out a pale fluted-coloured nose, while his skin was dark olive. Obviously this had to be remedied, so I procured some walnut stain and gave him something very different from the colour of the rest of his face."

Unfortunately he started off home before it was dry, and was caught in a rainstorm. He was annoyed to find himself the centre of merriment on his arrival at his village, and came back to me to complain. The nose was all streaky!"

Dr. Pennell's book contains a sympathetic introduction by Lord Roberts.

SOME SINGULAR CONTESTS.

SPORT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

A few years ago a well-known sportsman of New York imported several of the famous fighting fishes of Siam, in order to furnish sport for his friends. The natives of Siam devote great care to the cultivation of these fishes, which are called plank. The interest in the fights (writes Mr. J. N. Cobb in the New York Tribune) is so great that the license to exhibit them brings a considerable annual revenue to the King of Siam. The Siamese are inveterate gamblers, and stake large sums on these contests.

For some time before a contest the fishes are fed, among other things with the larvae of mosquitoes or other aquatic insects, which seems to increase their naturally pugnacious dispositions. When ready for a contest two fishes are placed in a large glass bottle. It is curious to note each fish's attitude when it becomes aware of its adversary's presence in the bottle. Swelling with rage and pride, they circle round and round the narrow space, proceeding not to notice one another, until suddenly one strikes a savage dart at the other, biting its fin and body. The fight is then on, and continues until the referee sees that the issue is no longer in doubt, when the contest is stopped.

A form of sport very popular in Burmah is bull racing. These contests are largely attended by the natives, who bet considerable sums of money on the result. A native sportsman who owns one of these bulls values it at twelve thousand dollars, and it is said to bring him in an annual income of from five thousand to seven thousand dollars.

In Hagenbeck's famous zoo in Hamburg are to be found several specimens of giant tortoises from the Galapagos Islands. These monsters weigh several hundred pounds each, and have become quite tame. Frequently the German youngsters utilise them in races. The riders

mount upon the backs of their ungainly steeds, and holding before the animal's mouth a head of lettuce attached to a rod, urge them on to greater and greater speed until the end of the course is reached.

Tortoises are the racemasters of the deep and seem to take special delight in exhibiting to man their marvellous speed. In Alaska they often race with the steamers and launches, with one another. It is not at all unusual to see two of them, going at top speed, circle a steamer or launch, time after time each apparently trying its utmost to distance the other. The white and Indian fishermen aboard the canny steamers become much excited when one of these speed contests is on, and large sums are sometimes bet on the result.

In Florida the turtle fishermen occasionally have races with turtles as their steeds. A couple of log-heeled turtles, weighing each several hundred pounds, are generally selected. Wearing bathing costumes, the contestants mount their steeds, which are being held by friends. Grasping the front part of the animal's upper shell with both hands, the contestants then give the signal to let go. As soon as released the turtle makes for the water. Ordinarily the animal would at once go to the bottom; but the rider prevents this by throwing his weight on the back part of the shell, and at the same time pulling the forward part up with his hands, which keeps the animal's head above the surface. It is easy to guide the animal, as it can be forced either to the right or left by pulling at the shell on each side of the head. In some of these contests the turtles cover several miles, and do it in remarkably fast time. This animal, which is generally guided parallel to the beach, allows spectators to follow the race to the end.

In the eighteenth century an old sight occasionally seen on Newmarket Heath, the scene of many of the great English stake races of the present day, were the goose races between birds owned by the sport-loving noblemen of that day. Great care was observed in the training of these birds, and a champion frequently sold for a large sum.

Around the southern extremity of South America is to be found a very large duck, which bears the common name of "steamer duck" or "michener," owing to a peculiar habit it has of rowing itself along at great speed. This is said to be due to the remarkable fact that the bird loses its power of flight when it reaches maturity. These ducks are very common, and when a fleet was rounding South America the sailors used to derive great pleasure from witnessing what looked like races between some of these ducks, and large sums are said to have been wagered on the races.

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